THE STATE OF TRADE.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.'S AFFAIRS VER \$2,000,000 OF SURPLUS ASSETS-MEETING OF HODE ISLAND CREDITORS-PREPARING FOR THE PENERAL CREDITORS' MEETING IN NEW-YORK-THE A. & W. SPRAGUE DEED OF TRUST.

[PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
PROVIDENCE, Nov. 15.—Pursuant to a call nks, which held a large amount of the drafts of the A. he city, treasurer of the Atlantic Delaine jority of stock—and a member by marriage of the Sprague family, called the meeting to order. The Hon. and Gen. Horatio Rogers, of Providence, secretary.

William C. Chapin, of Providence, a stockholder in th or many years connected with the debtor house, read on behalf of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. the following state LIABILITIES

Notes bayable and acceptances, of which \$5,813,300 are drafts of the A. & W. Sprager Maunfacturing Co. \$9,009.830 free banks and others, borrowed on collater \$50.316 e from open accounts on books.

s on unmatured drafts drawn by Atlantic
Delaine Co. and Riverside Mids. 295,180

acceptable way, he desired that the creditors in

definite scheme of settlement had been matured, he said, or if it is proposed to ask for any particular accom-

prepared to make payments with considerable that the connection between parate scheme of settlement. Their action must be streed by that taken in the affairs of A. & W. Sprague. liabilities will be to some extent payments to the creditors of A. & W. Sprague. When Mr. Hoyt was in this would be impossible for Hoyt, Spragues & Co. to make

ught that the creditors would be fully repreexpression of opinion on the part of the meeting. Robert Sherman of Pawtucket said that he spoke as

having a large claim upon Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and the Atlantic Delaine Co. He could not understand what advantage the creditors would gain by the appointment of a committee. The debtor house would doubtless pre-sent some plan of settlement, which could be acted upon by the creditors here as well as if represented by a committee. In behalf of themselves and the Atlantic Delaine Co., they must present a plan of adjustment. If they do not, there is nothing but the inevitable course of for a particular line of action, it would be very well; John O. Waterman, of the Warren Manufacturing

Company, favored the appointment of a committee. which, by conference with the trustees of A. & W. Sprague, might gain much information. The meeting of the creditors of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. in New-York is as important and interesting as the meeting of the creditors of A. & W. Sprague.; It would be best to be represented at that meeting. The affairs of the two houses are so com-mingled that we are as much interested in those of one Spragues & Co. appoint trustees-must work together. mously adopted and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That it is deemed inexpedient for this meet-Resoved, that it is deemed inexpedient for this meeting to appoint any committee to attend the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co., to be boilden in the City of New-York on the 19th inst., inasmuch as the banks and other large creditors of said firm in this city and vicinity will doubtless be represented at that meeting individually. THE AFFAIRS OF A. & W. SPRAGUE.

sprague has been delayed by difficulties in the prepara-tion of the trust deed, transferring the property to the and Geo. C. Nightingale-(appointed at the meeting of creditors on the 6th inst.), to be managed by them for the benefit of the creditors. Prolonged consultation, to-gether with eminent legal advice, had been employed to decide upon the provisious of an instrument which shall stand every legal test and meet fully the views of deed have now been determined, and that its execution is now in progress. The time which has elapsed since the appointment of the trustees has confirmed and brought out more plainly the general conviction of their

SOUTHERN RHODE ISLAND MANUFACTURES. PAWTUCKET AND ITS VICINITY-FRW MILLS EN-TIRELY STOPPED-MANY DOING A CONTRACTED BUSINESS-SEVERAL CONTINUING WITH LITTLE CHANGE-THE WORKMEN NOT LEAVING THE LOCALITY-GENERAL FEELING THAT THE PANIC

PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 11 .- This town, with the several outlying villages dependent upon it, comprises a population of about 25,000 people, most of whom are directly or indirectly connected with manufacturing interests. There are here and in Central Fails, which is just above Pawtucket, several thread nanufactories of large size, one great cotton-mill-that of the Spragues at Central Falls-and several others of respectable size; a large machine-shop, extensive print-works, woolen-mills, a braid-factory, and many small mills and shops. The water-power comes almost wholly from the Blackstone River. The Irish and French-Canadian elements enter largely into the composition of the working class, which comprises about the whole population of this community. That a good portion of this class are forehanded folk and better able to meet adversity than operatives in general, is

munity of this size. It is true that the proportion

dlowed were raised by this competition. In the endeavor to make money enough to keep up this tablishment much to their advantage. Bigns of panie to Thread Company, the largest concern here, proposes to keep up full work and full wages all Winter, and that reduction, and when forced to yield declare their inten-

Valley not previously mentioned in this correspondence. Among the largest and best known of Rhode Island memotive works. Fifteen or sixteen engines have been ing in, while some which have been given were afterward countermanded. Accordingly, some reductions in less there is a change for the better, there will be a de-crease both of wages and workmen. The Great Western at present, and as this road is building with English capital, its resources are not crippled by the panie. At the raised for each payment was not so large as in other concerns of equal size which pay monthly, there has not been much difficulty in getting currency. At one time one-quarter of 1 per cent premium was paid. At the office the opinion was expressed that retrenchment would not generally distress mechanics, as they have

There had been some difficulty in getting currency enough for pay-day, but wages had been paid wholly in

factory of Greene & Daniels-who are residents in this stock of cotton is worked up, which will take but a few days. It was here stated that the demand had almost vanished, and that collections are very slow; that the some of the smaller Pawtucket shops had closed altogether, and that the number of people out of employent is daily increasing; that the losses of the opera tives in the long strike of last May have crippled many and that a certain amount of suffering in this place during the Winter appears inevitable; that the manufacturers wish to avert this, and will aid their hands in partial or complete temporary relief from rent, but that they cannot afford to run under such discouraging circumstances. Near the Greene and Dan-iels mill are the works of the Stafford Manufacturing Company, the Central Falls Woolen Com and the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company The Stafford Company makes cotton yarns and threads, employs 125 hands, and has been running four days in the week, three-fourths time, for three weeks. The Central Falls Woolen Company—the stock of which is owned by Phetteplace & Seagraves of Providence—em-ploys about 150 hands in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, and is running full time, with full pay and full force, and has been doing so since the panic began. It is here expected to run full time and force all winter, as there is a large stock of wool on hand to work up. Wages will probably be somewhat reduced in a few days. The Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company employs about 100 hands. Some slight reduction of wages has been made here, and prices have been depressed. Action toward further retrenchment, the proprietors say, will depend somewhat upon the steps taken by other manufacturers. Full time is atill kept up, but it is not improbable that the hours the small mills and shops in which Pawtucket abounds have gone on half time, but few or none of them have stopped wholly. The receipt of only half pay requires pinching economy among the operatives, and distresses those of meager resources, as, for instance, those who gave up much of their spare means during the strike a

mills on the Blackstone is the extensive establishment of the Conant Thread Company. This is a sort of branch of the great thread works of J. & P. Coates, at Paisley, Scotland, and was established here four years ago by the son of one of the members of the Scotch house, who acts as manager of the works. A large and handsome brick mill has been lately built. About 1,000 hands are here employed, Mr. Coates states that the company is now running under a slight reduction of time, not due to the panic, but to 'casual circumstances, change of wages. This Company has a peculiar posi-tion, because so large a part of what it sells is imported from Paisley, and because so many of its hands are at work finishing important goods. sells is imported from Paisley, and because so many of its hands are at work finishing important goods. The demand has fallen off, but not so largely as with other companies. Most of the hands employed here came from this country and Canada. The experiment of bringing operatives across the Atlantic was tried, but so bringing operatives across the Atlantic was tried, but so many of them got married soon after arrival here and left work, that it could hardly be considered successful. Mr. Coates expressed the opinion that the present depression must be short lived. With the unlimpaired resources of this country and the previous healthy state of manufacturing cannot last long. Fales & Jenks's machine shop, close by the Conant Thread Co.. employs at full 400 men, but has cut down one-third on account of the depression, discharging a few weekly. Machine-shops are, of course, depressed with the duliness of the mills on which their prosperity depends, and hardly any new orders are coming in. This shop has a large contract for the Paisley mills of P. & J. Coates in Scotland, which willfake up much of the Winter. If it were not for this the whole shop would be put on eight hours time immediately. As it is, part of the shop will be put on eight hours soon, and the rest on ten hours. It is not proposed to lessen wages or to cut down further in hours or force. Mr. Jenks said that Pawincket employers had had hard work to set our-rency enough for wages, but all of them had paid cash in full on the regular pay day.

The Slater cotton mill, which is close to the business center of Pawincket, employs 330 hands, who went on half time yosterday. The agent declares that no reduction in wages or force will be made, and that full time within a made and that full time would be resumed at the carliest possible day. All the manufacturers here had paid wages promptly in full. The Dexter Bros. employ 300 hands in two cotton mills, one on each side of the Hinselstone in the central part of Pawincket. They have been running on asif time for

lenger delayed. The worst of the paule, in his opinion, is aircady over. The prospect is improving, and the mills would ere long be ronewing full production. The Pawtneket operatives are as a class woil off. There is hardly a place in the courty which, in proportion to size, contains as one of incustry as its depositors, and have banks branches of incustry as with depositors, and have but no restrictions on payments to depositors. The mill hands form the largrest part of these depositors, and have put no restrictions on payments to depositors. The mill hands form the largrest dement in this class, are fregal, quiet, and industrious. When questioned as to his opinion about the Sprague complications, the manager of the mill said that their embarrassments could have no injurious effect upon Rhode Island manufacturing in general, and even their forced bankrupter, here control, could cause no general shrinkage in manufacturing in general, and even their forced bankrupter, here control, could cause no general shrinkage in manufacturing to the D-viter Mills is the print-cloth manufactory of the Pawtneket Manufacturing Company is held in Providence. It employs 125 hands, and has been on half time a week. C. F. sampson, the ageat, says that the Company will not suspend altogether unless forced to do so by the action of the other manufacturers. The control of the other manufacturers are considered to look to the employer of the latter to cive them to observe the mills which as the providence there are now only a few thousand pieces of print cloths, although the time has been and in the control of the case of the control of the control of the case of the control of the

The principal owner is Jacob Dunnell of Pawtneket. The treasurer, G. B. Farnsworth, takes a hopeful view of the situation. Herfinds the primary cause of the troubles in the inability of Waltst. speculators to carry their burdens, and in the universal distrust when followed their mishaps. There is nothing unsound in manufacturing to give reason to suppose that it can long be seriously depressed. The obstacle to activity is not the lack of demand—there is still a fair demand for print cloths—but in the general rejection of cheeks and bills as means of transacting business, and the demand for cash only, which has suddenly out down the real circulating medium of trade to one-third its former amount. The mills cannot go on, not because there is no hope of seiling goods, but because the tintiness of money renders it almost impossible to raise enough for current expenses. Unless money becomes easier, the Dunnell Works may have to close altogether for that reason, but it can hardly be that a pante with so little bottom to it can keep up the present troubles much longer. Mr. Farnsworth is confident that Pawtucket operatives are well able to bear retrenchment. Three-fourths of the houses in the neighborhood or the Dunnell Works, he said, are owned by taem, and they are largely depositors in the savings banks. He ridiculed the suppositions that Rhode Island manufacturers favored Governmental interference, and that they apprehended general derangement or shrinkage of, values from the Sprague troubles. He said that there was not an atom of foundation for either assertion. Rhode Island manufacturers know that they can pull through this trouble themselves. It is ridiculous to fancy them running to Government for fatherly beig. The Government can give no relief in this stringeacy, however much it might desire it. Ald is absolutely out of its power. It is a matter which must arrange in its own way. "Secretary Richardson," said Mr. Farnsworth, "I have always considered a man of very ordinary capacity. As I was educated with hi

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

It is proposed to establish various lines of street-railways in Naples. It has been discovered in France that the sheath of the hop-stalk is superior even to rags for making

paper.

A gas-making apparatus by which it is stated gas may be produced at as low a rate as six cents per 1,000 feet is exhibited in England.

Prof. Thorell of Upsala considers it probable that English may be adopted as a common scientific language, and has written his own recent work in that tongue.

The people of Great Britain and Ireland expended \$800,000,000 for intoxicating liquors in 1872, and only \$220,000,000 for the tea, coffee, sugar, and cocoa which they consumed.

which they consumed.

English technical papers express surprise that means are not taken to use petroleum for fuel, so as to influence the price of coal, the former article being now very abundant and cheap.

A church near Bergen, Norway, which can contain

A church near Bergen, Norway, which can contain nearly 1,000 persons, is constructed entirely of papier mache, rendered waterproof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, and white of egg.

Steps are taking in England to convert on a large scale the waste of gas, soap, and chemical works into a cement which will withstand fire and damp, and into a material resembling asphalt.

M. de Lesseps is still undauntedly pursuing his scheme for a railway from Orenburg to Peshawar. Through the Russian Embassador at Paris he has obtained a passport authorizing himself and his son to travel through the Provinces from Orenburg to Samarcand, in order to satisfy himself, and to enable him to convey to the public a personal assurance of the soundness of his scheme. The great promoter is still sanguine, and talks of having the railway from Orenburg to Samarcand completed and open to traffic within six years.

In England there is now much activity among trade-unionists and cooperators, and they are discussing a project for the cooperative working of coal mines on a large scale. The cooperative idea has been spreading for some time among the colliers. Their organizations are powerful, and they have an abundant command of funds. They begin to think that they can work their own mines, and add'the profit of trade, or a portion of it, to that of labor; and that their desire in this direction may take offect, the leading cooperators of the metropolis, as well as of the north of England have volunteered to work in harmony with them.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MICHIGAN.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The official returns of the special election held on the 4th inst. in the Vth Congressional District of Foster, Republican, received 17,353 and Andrew T. Mc-Reynolds, Liberal, 8,744. This year the total vote is only 13,183; out of which Wm. B. Williams, Republican, thas a majority of 115 over C. C. Comstock, Democrat, against Foster's majority of 8,609 in 1872. The following are the

inty:	1573				
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Lib.	
Counties.	Williams	Comstock.	Poster.	McKeynelds	
Allegna	1,802	1.116	3,496	1.775	
Ionia	1.062	949	3,385	1,790	
Kent	2,348	2.915	6,067	3,151	
Muskegon	434	639	1,760	714	
		865	2,645	1,314	
Ottawa	953	509	*** 2,000		
			15 000	8,744	
Total	6,599	6,484	17,353	0,111	
Rep. majori	ties. 115		5,609		

THE OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, CONTROLLER AND STATE ENGINEER.

	Suc. o	F STATE.		OLLER.	STATE B	X GIN W
	1). & I.	Rep.		R. &L.R.	D. &L.R.	Rep.
Counties.	Willers.			Hopsins.	Sweet.	11,262
Albany	13,568	11,348	13,570	11,228	13,000	4,455
Allegany	2.730	4,483	2,473	4,689	2,728	4,139
Broome	3,234	4,109	3.209	4,131		4.277
Cattaraugus	3,183	4,316	3,162	4,395		6,105
Cayuga	3,924	6,150	3,900	6,184		5.631
Chautauqua	*2,827	5,653	3,375	6,429		3,800
Chemung	4,011	3,815	3,946	3,869		
Chenamo	3,595	4.962	3,586	4.075		4,018
Clinton	3,726	3,672	3,656	3,742		3,665
Columbia	5,502	4,752	5,497	4,752		4,642
Cortland	2,063	3,034	2.060	3,037		3,010
Delaware	3,589	4,378	3,503	4,467		4,349
Dutchess	7,116	6,462	7,185	6.331		6,427
Erie	13,049	14,196	13,009	14,177		13,981
Essex	1,900	2.707	1,893	2,714		2,699
Fulton		2,595	2,142	2.616		2,586
Genesee	1,558	2,654	1,575	2,628	1,579	2,623
Greene		3,038	3,758	3,970		3,055
Hamilton		171	362	173	362	172
Herkimer		4,559	3,558	4,568		4,494
Jefferson	4,222	5,421	4,213	5,431		5,405
Madison		4,200	2,973	4,223		4,209
Monroe		9,108	9,214	9,152	9,265	9,029
Montgomery.	3,509	3,614	3,488	3,662	3,530	3,610
New-York		35.582	66,650	38,609	68,173	34,408
Ningara	3.312	3,962	3,313	3,959	3,322	3,925
Oneida	8,830	10,538		10,699	8.733	10,533
Onondaga	7:234	8,677		8,762		8,386
Ontario		4,159	3,685	4,208		4,151
Orange		6,740	6.341	6,935	6,552	6,707
Orleans		2,500	1,589	2,510		2.474
Oswego	7.2.2.1	6,446		6,434		6,384
Otsego	-	4,545				4,509
Putnam	-	1,683		1,686		1.637
Queens		4,561		4,577		4.498
Rensselaer		10,054		9,877		9,835
Richmond		2,133	2,436	2,180		2.052
Rockland		1,792		1,806.		1,764
Saratoga	-	6,087	4.328	6,090.		6,035
Schenectady.	2,195	2,549		2.556		2,607
		2.271		2,266		2,270
Schobarie		2,018		2,148		2,002
Schuyler		1,956		2,283		2,179
Seneca		5,726		6,193		5,661
St. Lawrence.		6.657				6,623
Steuben		3,528				3,546
Suffolk		3,127				3,104
Tioga		3,118				3,090
Tompkins		6,968				6,852
Ulster		2.130				1,999
Warren	1,869			5,137		4,993
Washington		5,153		9,016.		8,664
Westchester		8,921		2,877		2,172
Wyoming		2,832				2,072
Yates	1,935	2,095	1,672	4,002.	1,210	2,012
Total	.294,019	287,100.	288,774	293,760	294,915	283,372

In the above 54 counties Hopkins gains over Thayer 11,905; Taylor loses, compared with Thayer, 4,624; compared with Hopkins, 16,529. We estimate the result in

e whole Sta	te as fol	llows:				
Counties.	Willers.	Thayer.	Nichols.	Hopkins.	Sweet	Taylor.
roug't down	6,919	******	****	4,986	11,543	****
ranklin		900	****	920		860
ings	3,350	*****	3,000	******	3,400	****
wis	100		80	*****	120	****
vingston		951	****	1,000	****	940
illivan	700	*****	680		720	1.225
ayne	****	1,250	****	1,300	****	1,220
Case Service				0.225	15,783	3,045
Total		3,101	3,760	8,206	12,738	9,000
	7,968				-	
Le Chantanqua	County,	for some	naexpla	ined reas	m, Will	ers runs

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The Board of County Canvassers of New-

Supervisor Monheimer offered a resolution to the effect that the returns in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth be canvassed by the Board to-day or Tuesday. A one debate took place on the subject of this resolution. which was joined in by every member present, and solved to receive the returns from the Westchester Com

solved to receive the returns from the westenester Committee, and hold them over for canvassing until the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the subject was received.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and continued their labors. The XXIst Assembly District was the first taken up, and before proceeding with the canvass, protests were handed in from Mr. William Haw, jr., and Charles Crary, the defeated candidates for Assembly in that district, against the successful candidate, H. W. Genet. During the canvass, a protest was also handed in by Walter S. Pinckney, defeated candidate for Senator from the VIIIth Senatorial District, in which he claims that Hugh H. Moore, the Senator elect, did not receive a plurality of the votes cast, and that the inspectors and canvassers used fraudulent means to bring about Moore's election. These protests were referred to the Committee on Protests, who will report on them early, on Monday or Tuesday. After canvassing the XXth and XXts Districts, the Board took a recess from 3 to 5 p. m. On reassembling there were but few members present. After canvasing a few election districts which had been returned to the inspectors for revision, the Board adjourned. As alx election districts which appears in the general table above.

The following is the official canvass of Friday:

The following is the official canvass of Friday:

The following is the official canvass of Friday:

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

SECRETARY OF STATE	MARIJE COURT.
Willers 3,328	MeAdam 3.172
Tharet 1,460	Aiter 3 140
CONTROLLER.	Ha'ch 1.514
Nichols 3,202	Huwland 1.520
Hupking 1,535	CORONNAL
TRHASCREE.	Croker 3.039
Raines 3,340	Weitman 3,396
Fort 1,387	Eckhof 3.033
Fort 1,001	
ATTORNET-GENERAL.	Piyan 1,319
Pratt 3.143	Cregan 1.562
Billiman 1,389	Willmann 1,545
ENGINEER AND SURVETOR.	SCPERIOR COURT.
Sweet 3.069	Monell 3.271
Taylor 1,390	Spar 3.224
CANAL CONNISSIONER.	Spaulding 1,489
Jackson 3,388	Dayton 1.474
Mess 1,292	ALDENNAS.
INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.	Gilon 3.165
Millspaugh 3.191	Mason 1.501
Piatt. 1.329	APPOINTMENT JUDGES SUPREME
AUPHREE COURT.	COURT.
Lawrence 3,345	Fot 708
Dunghue 2.791	Ageinst 2,828
Van Brent 1.451	COUNTY COURTS.
Pancher 1,683	For 938
AUVELPY.	Against 2,437
Couner 3.201	ANNEXATION.
McCool 1,435	For 1.852
COUNTY CLERK.	Ageinst 211
	witness arr
Walsh 2.975	
Patterses 1,566	AND DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.
THIRTRENTH ASS	EMBLY DISTRICT.
Tree to the total and the court	THE PLAN COLUMN CO.

4,670 SUFFOLK COUNTY. Piurality for Lawis ... 1.191 542 3.831 Majority for Hnatting... 978
JUSTICE OF SUPREMS COURT.
Winslow 3,378
Gilbert 3,089 475 Plurality for Sillings....
CANAL COUNTSSIONER.
Meal.
Jackson, ir.
Edgeriy...... 398 428 | Piurality for Platt ... | 308 | 308 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 309 | 30 861 Majority egainst 1,712 RICHMOND COUNTY. Theyer. 2.133
Willers. 2.471
Majority for Gilbert. 238 170

Majority for Sweet ... 447
Mead CANALCONNISSIONER.
Mead CANALCONNISSIONER.

Majority for Jackson ... 2,463
Majority for Jackson ... 320
Jatan Pation INAPECTOR.
Platt.
Millspaugh ... 2,450
Majority for Millspaugh ... 2,450
Majority for Millspaugh ... 2,450
Majority for Millspaugh ... 318
Majority for Millspaugh ... 320
Majority for Jackson ... 320
Majority for Millspaugh ... 320
Maj

WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The Supervisors of Westchester County have

8,921 9,570 ATTOUNET-GENERAL. CURRENT DISCUSSION THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

VIEWS OF A TYPICAL GRANGER.

VIEWS OF A TYPICAL GRANGER.

From The Nation.

THE TRIBUNE'S Grange correspondent been giving a curious account of the life and opinions of a farmer named Stillson, a leading Wiscousin yeomam, when Mr. Stillson settled, some years ago, in Wiscousin, when most rich; his lands were "plastered all over with mortgages bearing a very high rate of interest. He has however raised himself from this condition to that of one of the wealthiest men in the State. His acrea re numbered by thousands (one farm is mentioned containing 900 acres), he has 150 head of oattle and horses, and between 1,700 and 1,800 head of sheep. He is not a member of the Grange, but he looks with favor upon the farmers' movement. He is a bemocrat and a Proteotionist. In short, this typical Wisconsin husbandman is in every respect the opposite of the picture presented to the popular mind by the agitators as the true representation. Far from being a poor man, he is a large capitalist; instead of being a discontented Republican, he is a Democrat; instead of feeling himself oppressed by the tariff, he feels whenever he looks at his sacep or thinks of the year's clip of 7,000 pounds of wool, how wise and just are the arrangements of Congress. Most of the farmers, this correspondent says, know and care very little about the tariff. The Grange organizations have, however, been found of great use in lowering prices through cooperative purchases.

THE FARMERS AND THE TARIEF.

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THE FARMERS AND THE TARIET.

A correspondent of The Tribune, of New-york, who is now writing letters from the west about the farmers' movement, has been making inquiries in Wisconsin as to the sentiment of the people on the tariff question. He finds, he says, that "nearly all the leaders of the farmers' movement are what are known as 'revenue tariff' men;' that 't he majority of the farmers know end care very little about the tariff;' that, so far as he can judge, "they would not oppose any man simply because he was a protectionist. For any man simply because he was a protectionist. Doubtless there is considerable truth in all this. It is unquestionably true that the leaders in the movement, the intelligent farmers who look a little way beneath the surface of things for the true cause of their grievances, are "revenue tariff" men. That is, they are men who are in favor of a tariff for revenus only, and not for the protection of any section, class, as branch of business. They do not object, however, to non-protective daties on imports. Like most other men, they are reluetant to abandon old practices entirely, especially when they can persuade themselves that the hadness of the practices is incidental rather than inherent. In fact, the result of the elections in lows. Minnesots, and Wisconsin, and even in New-York and Olio, indicate rather plainly that the farmers are not so ignarant and careless about the tariff as the correspondent of The Tribune represents. The result of this year's elections points very strongly to the conclusion that the farmers not only know and care something about the tariff, as even The Tribune will probably become aware, at least as soon a the sixth day of November, 1874.

GENERAL TOPICS. CHRISTIAN PAGANISM.

to human salvation from sin 1 Surely nothing less than this could occasion suon a bringing forth of the great gus of learning and church dignity. Looking closely, we find that the source of all this Immense sgitation is the starting fact that the Dean of Canterbury, in the goodness of his heart, commemorated the death of Christ by eating bread and drinking wine with Presbyterians and Methodsits, and that Bishop Cummins was guilty of the same flagitious violation of the moral law in Dr. Hall's church!

With all the citation of canons and rubrios with which the columns of The Trubrine have been sanctified we have nothing to do. We have hardly patience to read, these enactments by which the "dead hand" of the susteenth ceutury attempts to stille the Christian charity and blot out the intellectual enlightenment of the nineteenth. But one fact impresses and oppresses us in it all. We vainly imagined ourselves in the modern world, in the full tide of human advancement, when presto, we are whisked into the middle age. The real "oure of souls" is forgotten, the vital questions that have to; do with the uplifting of men are put out of sight, morality dwindles into insignificance, brotherly kindness becomes an offense, and we hear schoolmen babbling of the laying on of hands, and the validity of orders, and the validity of orders, and the valid to the administrator in the Lord's Supper is without reason. Christianity is democratic—the Lord's children are brotheren. This rite is a social one, to be observed as a feast among brethren. The minister, except by courtery, is no more than any other man Any Christian latiose feast among brethren. The minister, except by courtery, is no more than any other man Any Christian latios.

A POLITICAL WHIRLWIND.

From The Worcester Press.

hold, any company of Christian brethren may bring to mind the Lord's death in the same way. It is the Lord's table, it matters not who is the servant that waits.

A POLITICAL WHIRLWIND.

From The Worester Press.

The aurprissing change which a year had made in the political status of this city is being commented upon in every part of the country. Among many expressions of wonder at the result, we quote the following from This Mew-York Tribuing:

The Massachusetts election is an accellent sindy for mere politicians who believe that parties have a vested, immutable, and perpetual interest in office and power, and an extra clease of life and ectivity. Without speaking of the State generally, we may point to the satosicials change in Worcester—the very craite of the Republican part in Massachusetts. Think of Worcester giving a majority of 1,518 for Mr. Gaston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and seeding another Democrat. Mr. Very, to the State Senate!

It must be remembered that the result here, whatever may be said of other places, was not due to a light vote or a feeling of apathy. Worcester never cast so large a vote, except in a Presidential election, as she did this year. Two years ago, on a total vote of 4,800, she gave soo Republican majority. Last year, with a total of 5,500 votes, the Republican majority was about 2,300. This year, on a total vote of f. 1800 more than two years ago, and only 500 abord of the unprecedented vote of last year the Democratic unijority is more than 1,000. This Tribuins may well call this an astonishing change. We do make believe that, in a contest between two long cetablished parties, it has ever been equaled in the political history of the country. The Democratic vote was increased by more than 1,400, or nearly douoied, while the Republican vote was lessened more than one-half. In other words, within one year this city shows a change of 3,800 votes in a total poli of 4,000. If this be not a popular revolution, what would constitute such an event?

The Sin Of The Times.

REATING THE CANAIA.

From The Willesburg Piece.

A proposition has been made to heat the water in the Eric Canal, and thereby maintain navigation all Winter. It is proposed to establish boliers at every two miles for the whole distance, and distribute heated water or steam through pipes. THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE gets off a very racy article upon the subject, and thinks the idea far better than to make a tunuel for the whole distance and build a fire under it. It may be a source of gratification to THE TRIBUNE to know that we heartly concur in its sage conclusions.

THE JUDICIARY QUESTION.

THE JUDICIARY QUESTION.

The question of elective or appointed Judiciary we suppose will be regarded as sectiod in favor of the former mode by the result on Tuesday hat. It was a mistake, but one that must be abided by. Neither party did its duty as a reneral thing, and in all respects, in bringing the question fairly before the minds of electors. For instance, ballots were not furnished as they about have been. This Tannums says the results a triumph of the politicisms.